



Jackson-Milton Water District

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2014

Based on Data from 2013:

The Jackson-Milton Water District has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Re-authorization of 1996.

The Jackson-Milton Water District obtains its drinking water from the Meander Reservoir. The Meander Reservoir is operated by the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District and is considered a surface water source which required treatment prior to use as drinking water. The Jackson-Milton Water District purchases a finished product from the M.V.S.D. and operates a water distribution system only.

In 2013, The Sanitary Engineering Department completed a water line replacement project on Mahoning Ave in North Jackson. Approximately one (1) mile of water line and fire hydrants were included in the project as part of ongoing Capital Improvement projects for your water system. In 2014, starting in July, a water line replacement project will begin in Mahoning Avenue, North Jackson, beginning at SR 45 and travel west to Rosemont Rd. The project includes replacement of hydrants.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The Mahoning Valley District public water system uses surface water drawn from the Meander Creek Reservoir. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare.

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's drinking water source protection area is susceptible to runoff from row crop agriculture and animal feedlot operations, oil and gas wells, failing home and commercial septic systems, road/rail crossings, and new housing and commercial development that could increase runoff from roads and parking lots.

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District water system and the Mahoning County Jackson Milton service area treat the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can further be decreased by implementing measures to protect Meander Creek Reservoir and its watershed. More detailed information is provided in the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Joseph Paris at (330)799-6315.

How is Your Drinking Water Treated?

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District treats approximately 24 million gallons per day of raw water from Meander Creek Reservoir and pumps it to Youngstown, Niles and McDonald. These communities distribute the water to residents and surrounding areas. Treatment includes chemical addition for softening, disinfection, fluoridation, taste and odor control, mixing, settling, filtration and pumping. The City of Youngstown sells bulk water to the Jackson-Milton Water District water system.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water; include river, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

For the July 2013 coliform monitoring period only 2 samples were taken instead of the required 3. All of the samples were safe as were the previous monthly samples and the subsequent monthly samples. As required by the OEPA the users were notified and steps have been taken to insure that the required number of samples is taken.

Table of Detected Contaminants for 2013							
Contamination (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Detection Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.25	0.05-0.25	NO	2013	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% sampling meeting standard)	N/A	TT	100%		NO	2013	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (mg/l)	10.0	10.0	0.680	<0.10-0.680	NO	2013	Runoff from fertilizer & leachate from septic tanks
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	1.12	0.87-1.12	NO	2013	Additive for strong teeth
Barium (ug/l)	2000	2000	13.0	13.0	NO	2013	Discharge from drilling & metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ug/l)	0.0	1300	<43.98	<10-93	NO	2013	Household plumbing, corrosion & leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ug/l)	0.0	15	<2.21	<2.0-6.8	NO	2013	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM's (ug/l) Total Trihalomethanes	0	80	52.45 AVG	0-84.4	NO	2013	Water Purification By-Product
HAA5's (ug/q) Total Haloacetic Acids	0	60	33.54 AVG.	18.07 -55.3	NO	2013	Water Purification By-Product

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water systems must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
The “<”symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unity (NTU): Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable by the average person. **N/A** – Not applicable, does not apply. **BDL** – Below Detection Limits

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comments regarding water are encouraged at regular meetings of the County Commissioners which usually meets Thursdays at 10:00AM in the Commissioners Hearing Room at the Mahoning County Courthouse, 120 Market St., Youngstown, OH 44503.

For more information on your drinking water contact
Joseph DeNiro, Field Supervisor, at (330)793-5514 ext. 8240